

Belmont Chronicle.

St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 28.

*All communications intended for insertion in the paper, or upon business relating to the office, should be addressed, "Belmont Chronicle, St. Clairsville, Ohio."

AN APPEAL FOR SOLDIERS.

Gen. Van Wyck, presented the following memorial to Congress on Thursday last, to which there will be a general and hearty response from the people. Let us "equalize" payment for services in the war for the Union by increasing the pittance hitherto allowed to the permanently disabled and to the widows and orphans of those who gave their lives for the country. In doing this, we hope Congress will do away with the present distinction in the allowance to soldiers and officers.—There is no good reason why an officer who has been wounded in the service should receive from \$15 to \$32 per month and a private soldier only \$3, or the widow of an officer who died in the service should receive from \$15 to \$32, while the widow of a private soldier should receive but \$3. We hope in the "equalization" this distinction will be abolished and a fair support given to each.

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialist humbly represents that, in common with the loyal people of the Republic, he has been anxiously waiting for justice to be done the soldiers of the Union Army, particularly those who have been disabled, and to the parents, widows and orphans of those who have been lost.

Resolutions of thanks and proclamations of recognition may be sufficient for those whose names are well known; but it is a notorious fact that the great mass of the ranks of the army were not from the high in civil life or those enjoying in wealth and luxury, and the Nation was saved by the agony, the privations, the tears and the blood of those who apparently had the least interest in its preservation.

Declarations "that the debt we owe the soldier is one the Nation can never pay," seem so to paralyze the Government that no successful attempts have yet been made to pay it, and the obligation is looked upon as of such magnitude that it is partially ignored.

It is a matter of regret that the Department of the Government has not so far permitted the application of the living forces of this age, and too often when the limping cripple and the empty alcove ask the privilege of an honest livelihood, they are turned away as the wandering mendicant or the insolent beggar.

On the highways and street corners those whom the nation should delight to honor are compelled to beg for their daily bread.

Shall we do less for our soldiers than Rebel communities who perished in the struggle? The people of Florida, in their Legislature, a few months ago, made a liberal appropriation for the support of disabled soldiers, widows and orphans, graduating the amounts only by the wants of the needy. Shall we fail to do as much promptly and cheerfully?

The mere pittance of \$3 per month was fixed when the Nation was poor, and that sum would now mean more than double the necessities of life than now.

The faith of the Republic was pledged in advance to the wounded soldier and sailor, the widow and the orphan. Let it be redeemed, so that gratitude may be shown in deed and not in empty words only.

It is taking too much, that while \$3 was formerly paid, \$20 should be given now, and that the pension laws may be so modified that the pensioner can obtain his bounty with less of annoyance and perplexity than in the past.

Four years of war clearly show that the Almighty will not reward our nation for great offenses, May we not provoke His indignation by committing the basest of crimes—ingratitude to those who saved the Nation's life.

The Anarchy and Political Strategy Party.

[From the Cincinnati Vindicator, April 19.]

The tender and enthusiastic friendship of the Copperhead sheets for the President has within the last few days begun to cool down. Vallandigham has declared in Washington that the Democracy, in the future, must be a little more circumspect in its endorsement of the President. Also, the Enquirer of this city, which only a short time since was overflowing with love and tenderness, already begins to find fault and criticism. In yesterday's number, for instance, it remarks that the President is daily weakening his administration by delaying to come out with an amnesty proclamation. The Enquirer maintained that the time had come to set at liberty the last political prisoner, Jefferson Davis, and the aforementioned Copperhead sheet, in the representative of ten million men, and to hold him longer in chains, would be an outrage and a crime.—That is strong tobacco; and because President Johnson does not choose to snuff it with perfect composure, the Copperhead sheets are divided with him.

The fact that the Enquirer denounces the arch traitor, Jeff. Davis, the representative of two million men, and omits no opportunity to express its sympathy with him, is a further demonstration of the highly treasonable tendencies of the Democratic leaders. They would like, if they only could, to again organize an anarchy and revolution party, disperse Congress by force of arms, and plunge the country anew into the abyss of civil war. No means too base for them, if they may thereby accomplish their purpose, the monopoly of political power. The lawless Congress, the wicked "Ramp Parliament," and aim to stir up unwarranted assumption of power for its overthrow. They would disperse with bayonets the representatives of the people.

What would become of the country if the President or the people should countenance the revolutionary spirit of the Democrats anarchy? What would be the consequence if this party, which scorns law and order, should possess itself again of the reins of government?

The rant and roar of the Copperhead press, and the demands of the Copperhead representatives in Congress, must witness the necessity of maintaining harmony in the Union camp, as so not to work to the advantage of the enemies of the country by divisions in our own ranks.

The Copperheads will make desperate efforts next summer to gain the Congress of elections, and it is necessary that the Union party march against them with an unbroken front.

A lady, playfully condemning the warfare of whippers and mousetraps, declared: "It is one of the fashions invariably set my face against."

In the Wilderness.

[From the Cincinnati Vindicator, April 18.]

Although it is not to be denied that President Johnson pursues a reconstruction policy differing in few though not in all points from that of Congress, nevertheless it borders on the ridiculous to imagine, on this ground, that Johnson, with his Cabinet—not one of whom he has yet removed—is about to go over to the Copperheads, i.e., the Democracy of the Vallandigham and Voorhees school. The breach of the President with the treasonable so-called Democratic party dates back, as is well known, to the year 1861, when he proposed, in the open Senate, to hang the leader of that party.—This breach, while he exercised the office of Military Governor of Tennessee, was widened, and it has not been salvaged over in the least by his elevation to the Presidency of the United States. The Democratic leaders always maintained that Congress had no right to propose such an amendment to the Constitution as would abolish slavery, or to prescribe a test oath which could be taken by a rebel in safety; they also dispute the President's right to appoint Provisional Governors, because through such a power the State rights of the Southern brotherhood would be violated. But how did the President act in the face of these Democratic opinions? He wrote and telegraphed to the Southern Governors and Legislatures that their States had no hope of return into the Union without a previous ratification of the constitutional amendment, that only loyal men who could keep the oath should be elected to office, even if there was but a single thousand of such in each State. He appointed Provisional Governors for the Southern States without the least respect to Democratic protests. Does it not follow from this that the existing point of difference between Clement J. Vallandigham and Andrew Johnson are infinitely greater than those between Sumner and the President? and is it not the position of both Democrats and Radicals ridiculous, in so far as they are concerned, the one denouncing him as a traitor?

The President has met those who would warn him against the Copperheads with the homely remark that as an old politician knew this clan too well to be deceived by their flattery, their insinuations and assertions to move him to do as they wished, and if he were indeed a greenhorn in politics, the Copperhead press, such as the Daily News, World, and Chicago Times, must long since have opened his eyes. The last journal in last Monday's number, just on the eve of the city election held yesterday in Chicago, calls upon the President to "readily make a coup d'etat, and ask him to resort to the bayonet to quell the rebellion in Washington. By the rebels at Washington the Times understands, as it confesses, the majority in Congress.

It reminds the President that he has himself declared that Sumner is a traitor, and that it therefore becomes his duty to have them removed from the post of honor which they disgrace, and transferred to the battle on Capitol Hill, or the casemates of Fort Sumner.

Therefore, "so asks the Times of the President," who would permit traitors to sit in the councils of the nation, whilst the situation, patriotism, country and the future all demand their removal?"

In this tone howls the Times, and closes with the call upon the President to hunt fully and mercilessly for traitors, and to arrest against those men, and asks that he can not begin the work too soon.

If the Times expects, through such treasonable investigations, to make headway for the Democratic candidates, it is in the wilderness, and we confidently hope, in to-day's election, to make a coup d'etat, and ask him to resort to the bayonet to quell the rebellion in Washington. By the rebels at Washington the Times understands, as it confesses, the majority in Congress.

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The Executive Power.

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In a free constitutional system of government the executive branch becomes most prominent during a war. The frequent necessity of summary measures, which the common sense of the country concedes, accustoms it to the contemplation of the arbitrary use of extraordinary power. And, as with us during the late war, the exercise of that power is in the hands of a magistrate entirely beloved and trusted, its essential and normal peril becomes obscured to the public eye.

To our fathers who made the Constitution, however, there was no such obscurity. They had emerged from an exhausting war with a Government in which the executive power had absorbed so much more than its rightful share, even in a monarchical system, that its success in America would have been constitutional ruin in England. When they framed our government, therefore, they defined the power of the Executive as exactly as it could be done. Thus the President was made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy within the United States; Congress alone was to declare war and raise and support armies. He was to veto the law which seemed to him objectionable; but two thirds vote of Congress was, upon due consideration, to overpower his veto.—He was to make treaties, but only with the consent of two thirds of the Senators present, and to appoint and judges, but only with the approval of the Senate.

We have seen and examined some gold from Brown County, and it is as near the pure metal, and is found in as large quantities, as in California. Old miners say that in Brown County it will pay equally as well, if not better, than the mines of the golden Eldorado. It only remains for some adventurous persons to set the tide flowing by embarking a little capital and trying the question thoroughly.

A Rule which Worked Both Ways.

A widow lady of Danville, Kentucky, took an orphan girl, quite young, and when he arrived at the age of 18 she married him, she then being in her fifth year. They lived many years together as happy as any other people. Ten years ago they took an orphan girl to raise. Last fall the old lady died, being 96 years of age, and in her will, she left her property to the girl they had raised, he being 68 years old and she 18.

Cases of Cholera occur in New York every year. In 1850 there were 57 deaths from cholera; while in 1851 there were 22; and in the following year 3 deaths from cholera proper were reported, with 102 cases of cholera morbus. In 1852 there were 374 deaths from cholera. This mortality was greater than it has since been, except in 1854, which is usually classed among the cholera years. The States, empowered by Congress, have been ordered to take cholera morbus has been probably 75.

STATE NEWS.

The Zanesville Courier says that about 750 persons have joined the various churches in that city during the past winter. In some of the churches the accessions to the membership have been more numerous than in others; but while this is true the percentage of gains in all the churches is much more nearly equal than in the case of a meeting of the number of accessions. The Methodist church had the list with 505. The Baptist church comes next with 120; the Presbyterians received 102 and the Episcopal Church 19.

The Zanesville Signal states that in Muskingum County more than two millions of gallons of stone-ware are annually made, finding a market in most of the Western and Southern States.

The Dayton Journal records the death and funeral of a young man, who was a member of the leading men of the gymnasiums in that city.

The Sandusky Register says the fish business of that city, in its various branches, gives employment to not less than five hundred men, all of whom receive good wages for their labor. Wednesday one hundred thousand pounds of fish were received at that place, and there is not the least doubt that the amount of receipts will be doubled within the next few days.

We learn by the Napoleon North-West a new paper, to be called the Gazette, is soon to be established at Antwerp, Paulding County, Ohio. The paper will be radical in politics, and intended as an opposition organ to the Paulding Press, which is a Johnson paper.

JAMES A. TRIMBLE, brother of Ex-Governor Trimble, died at his residence in Hillsboro on the 14th inst. He was recently eighty years of age, one of the pioneers of the country, and a soldier of the war of 1812.

Quite an extensive fire occurred in Western on the night of the 21st inst., destroying the large three story brick building on the northeast corner of the Public Square.

The Western Reserve Chronicle says the Warren market has been running over with the supply of maple molasses the past week. The ten days previous had been excellent. The price of molasses rapidly declined 25 per cent.

The McConnelville Herald gives the particulars of a most brutal murder near Roxbury, in Morgan County. John Stanhope, formerly Drum-Major of the 77th Ohio, and Julius Kincaid, of the same Regiment, murdered an old man named Adam Sheets, 70 years of age, and then fired his house to conceal the deed. The neighbors discovered the horrible fact, and the two accused murderers are now in jail at McConnelville.

The Wellsville Union learns that Hon. S. W. Clark of Liverpool Township, that County, will be a candidate for Congress from that District. Capt. John F. Oliver, late Provost Marshal, and Gen. J. W. Rieley, of Wellsville, are also announced as candidates.

Dr. LINCOLN GODDARD, of Columbus, who is believed to be the only survivor of the emigrants who landed at Marietta in 1788, was unable to be present at the recent pioneer celebration at that place. He has, however, written a letter to the Chairman of the celebration, in which he says that he was born at Brookfield, Mass., July 25, 1782; came to Marietta with his parents in August, 1788; served as a Surgeon in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Detroit. He believes he has lived longer in Ohio than any other living person, but when Bruce Hackett, who was born in the State in 1781, is dead, he can claim that honor.

From partial returns it is estimated that the population of Columbus is now over 30,000.

The President has removed R. M. W. Taylor, Esq., from the position of Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District of Ohio, and appointed Gen. Samuel F. Cary in his place.

TENNESSEE now contains only two regiments from Ohio in the service—the 25th, now on duty in South Carolina, and the 11th Cavalry, stationed in the West.

Two COLUMBUS gentlemen, who have just returned from a visit to the Blue Rock oil region, in Muskingum County, confirm the previous reports in regard to its production. The oil is said to be of a fine quality, and being bored, with satisfactory indications of success.

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The great organ, built in Boston for Beecher's church in Brooklyn, is just completed, and will soon be erected in the church. It is the largest organ ever made in this country. The case is of black walnut, with pipes of burnished metal, the Tuba pipes—surmounted by bells, like those of large trumpets—grouped together, projecting from the top on either side, with novel and pleasing effect. The organ has four manuals, 3,403 pipes, and 66 stops, of which the great organ has 15, the swell 15, the choir 9 and the solo 6. There are 7 pedal and 13 mechanical stops, besides 8 combination pedals, and a "crescendo movement," like the great Boston organ's, by which all the stops may be gradually opened or closed, a dial indicating the exact number in use. Now, says, now in an American organ, have been introduced, viz.: the Euphone in the swell, Tuba Mirabilis and Vox Angelica in the solo, and Violone in the pedal. The organ has a 32 foot C, and the manuals extend to A in all.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Two men, suspected of robbery, were recently taken at night from their beds at Milan, Mo., and hung. Subsequent events proved them to be innocent.

The Mobile (Ala.) papers report the arrival at that city, of a vessel made entirely of cork, which is lying at one of the wharves.

The Postoffice Department is having printed a postage stamp of the denouement, destroying the city, which will soon be ready for issue. A stamp of this price, it was found was greatly needed for the payment of postage on quarter ounce letters for France. On the face of the stamp is a finely executed portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

THERE are now less than two hundred soldiers in Virginia, outside of Forts Monroe, and next to none in Washington.

ALL officers in the Department of Alabama on duty as special commissioners to administer the oath of amnesty, have been relieved, and ordered to return to their respective commands.

ACCORDING to the Cork Examiner upwards of five thousand persons are awaiting shipment to the United States from Ireland. Two-thirds of them belong to the middle and farming class.

A QUARTER of an acre of "land" has been made in Chicago within a short time by emptying car loads of ashes into the lake. It is said to be worth \$20,000.

RECENT returns received at the General Land Office from Booneville, Mo., show the extraordinary disposal, during the month of March last, of 38,496 acres of the public domain at one branch office of that State.

SIXTY miles of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha are finished. The grading has been done five hundred miles farther, and the iron will be laid down thirty miles further by June, and to Fort Kearney, one hundred and ninety miles, by January.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Vallandigham who is now in Washington, has stated that if the President did not immediately begin to appoint Democrats to office he could not retain the adherence of a single Democrat three weeks longer.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred at Aspinwall on the 30th ult. There was a fearful explosion on board the steamship European, destroying the ship and four hundred feet of her wharf. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be from nitro-glycerine on board. About fifty persons killed—among them the captain and officers of the ship.

JIM LANE has succeeded in getting his son-in-law appointed sutler at Fort Union, on the Plains. Thus far, this is the only reward he has received for his conduct in the Senate on the Civil Rights bill.

THERE was a heavy thunder shower at Memphis Thursday night, which did much damage, unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys, &c.

GOLD was in New York, Saturday evening, at 12 1/2.

NEWS from San Francisco to the 21st represents the Indians are becoming again very troublesome near Carson City.

Col. COOPER, Congressman elect from Tennessee, has been appointed acting private secretary for the President.

THE Legislature of New York has passed a bill, prohibiting the issue of free passes upon railroads.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN has permanently left his country for his country's good, and as his friends say, for his own. It is asserted that his prospects as a lawyer in London are flattering.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a revenue stamp is no part of a note, nor does it affect its validity unless fraudulently omitted.

REBUTTS continue to reach us of great destitution in Alabama. Many have died from want, and thousands are said to be now on the verge of starvation, with no prospect of relief.

THE case tried recently under the Civil Rights act at Lafayette, Ind., and appealed to a higher Court, has again been decided in favor of the plaintiff, in accordance with the provisions of the act.

IN Montana Territory the price of butter on the first of last month was from \$1.20 to \$1.80 per pound; flour, \$25 to \$30 per barrel; hams, 60 to 65c per pound, at gold rates.

THE 20th of April, "the day when the Confederate flag was furled," is named in Southern papers as an appropriate day for crowning with flowers the graves of the Confederate dead, "from the Potomac to the Grande." It is proposed to make it an annual observance.

A DISPATCH from New York states that the cholera is increasing on the steamship Virginia at a fearful rate, thirty-three cases having occurred. The hospital ship at quarantine is capable of holding only seventy-five persons, and there are sixty-seven on board.

GEN. LEWIS CASS was born on the 9th of October, 1792, and is, consequently, in his eighty-fourth year. He has been suffering for some time from an incurable disease of the bladder, which is now incurably dangerous, and he has been improving of late. His condition is such as to require privacy and the constant attendance of physicians and nurses.

TWO HUNDRED houses were erected in the town of Salem, Oregon, during the year 1865.

A NEW Radical German paper has been started in Chicago.

LETTERS to the Methodist Conference, now in session in New Orleans, report that Bishop Soles is dying.

THE New Orleans Picayune says that petroleum of great purity, and in large quantities, has been found in Angeline, Trinity and Nacogdoches Counties, Eastern Texas.

BISHOP SOLES, of the M. E. Church South, has sent a communication to the General Conference, now in session at New Orleans, in which he declares the name of the church to be changed from "Methodist Episcopal Church, South," to "Wesleyan Episcopal Methodist Church."

The Pension Office is now able to issue pension papers faster than the applications come in. This is the first time they have not been accumulating for several years.

"SCRATCH GRAY," the criminal in the Charleston (Mass.) State prison, who was suspected of being the murderer of the Joyce children, in Roxbury, Mass., a year ago, proves to be innocent, an alibi having been made out for him.

The official count of the Connecticut election has been made. Hawley (Union) for Governor received 43,774 votes, and English (Democrat) 43,433. There were only 10,000 votes cast. Hawley's majority is 531. On the other tickets the Union majority is about 1,000. On Senators is 1,040 and on Sheriffs 1,254.

MR. ROBERT MANN'S estate, known as Powhatan, on James river, near Richmond, and where, according to a dubious tradition, John Smith's life was saved by the fair Pocahontas, is said to have been sold to Col. North, of Massachusetts, for \$20,000.

Stoneware! Stoneware!

I HAVE just received a prime lot of NORTH-STAR STONEWARE, which I offer at reduced prices, at wholesale and retail. Also, a good assortment of QUEENWARE, YELLOWWARE, and GROC